

OUR HEROES HONORED

President Roosevelt Delivers Memorial Address at Gettysburg.

SERVICES AT ARLINGTON.

Graves in National Cemetery Decorated With Elaborate Exercises—General John C. Black, Commander of the G. A. R., Delivers an Oration.

Gettysburg, Pa., May 31.—President Roosevelt and party reached this historic battleground early in the day, having left Washington by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in a special train. The train was stopped in Gettysburg at Reynolds avenue, the road which traverses the position of the Confederate forces on the four days of the battle. There the president and party entered carriages and started on a drive over the battlefield.

As President and Mrs. Roosevelt alighted from their car they were greeted by Governor Pennypacker on behalf of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and by a reception committee of Corporal Skelly post, No. 9, G. A. R., under whose auspices the ceremonies of the day were conducted.

President Roosevelt's address at the memorial exercises was as follows:

The place where we now are has won a double distinction. Here was fought one of the great battles of all time, and here was spoken one of the speeches which shall last through the ages. As long as the republic endures or its history is known, so long shall the memory of the battle of Gettysburg live in the hearts of the people, and so long as the English tongue is understood, so long shall Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech thrill the hearts of mankind.

The civil war was a great war for righteousness, a war waged for the noblest ideals, but waged also in thoroughgoing practical fashion. It was one of the few wars which, in their successful outcome, a lift toward better things for the nations of mankind. Some have meant the triumph of order over anarchy and, henceforth, manhood as liberty. Some have meant the ending of slavery, but this victorious war of ours meant the triumph of both liberty and order, but this victorious war of the best of all civil rights upon the freed slaves, and at the same time the stern insistence on the supremacy of the national law throughout the length and breadth of the land. Moreover, this was one of the rarest contests in which it was to the immeasurable interest of the vanquished that they should lose, while at the same time the victors acquired the precious privilege of transmitting to those who came after them, as a heritage of honor, not only the memory of their own valiant deeds, but the memory of the deeds of those who, no less valiantly and with equal sincerity of purpose, fought against the stars in their courses. The war left to us all, as fellow countrymen, as brothers, the right to rejoice that the Union has been preserved in its noble shape in a country where slavery no longer mingles the boast of freedom, and also the right to rejoice with exultant pride in the courage, the self sacrifice and the devotion alike of the men who were the blue and the men who wore the gray.

A Battle Unrivaled.

He is but a poor American who, looking at this field, does not feel within himself a deeper reverence for the nation's past and a higher purpose to make the nation's future the best it can be. Here fought the chosen sons of the north and the south, the east and the west. The armies which on this field contended for the mastery were veteran armies, hardened by long campaigns and broken fighting into such instruments of war as no other nation then possessed. The severity of the fighting in this battle, the proportionate loss—a loss unrivaled in any battle of similar size in the close of the Napoleonic struggles; a loss which in certain regiments was from three-fourths to four-fifths of the men engaged. Every spot on this field has its own associations of soldierly duty nobly done, of supreme self sacrifice freely rendered. The names of the chiefs who served in the two armies form a long honor roll, and the enlisted men were worthy, and even more than worthy, of those who led them. Every acre of this ground has its own associations. We see where the guns thundered through and around the hills of Gettysburg, where the artillery fought on the ridges, where the cavalry fought, where the hills were attacked and defended, and where the bloody great charges surged up the slope only to break in the summit in the bloody spray of gallant failure.

But the soldiers who won at Gettysburg, the soldiers who fought to a finish the civil war and thereby made the countrymen forever their debtors, have left us far more even than the memories of the war itself. They fought for four years in order that in this continent those who came after them, their children and their children's children, might enjoy lasting peace. They took arms not to destroy, but to save liberty; not to overthrow, but to establish the supremacy of the law. The crisis which they faced was to determine whether or not the people were fit for self government and therefore fit for liberty. Freedom is not a gift which can be enjoyed away by those who even themselves worthy of it. In this world of privilege can be permanently established by men who have not the power, and it will successfully assume the responsibility of using it right. In the present a miserable little colony on freedom and responsibility in democratic government. President Lincoln of Yale has pointed out that the freedom which is worth anything is the freedom which means self government and not anarchy. Freedom thus conceived is a constructive force, which enables an intelligent and good man to do better things than he could do without it, which is in its essence the substitution of self restraint for external restraint—the substitution of a form of restraint which promotes progress for the form which restrains it. This is the right view of freedom; but it can only be taken if there is a full recognition of the close connection between liberty and responsibility in every domain of human thought. It was essentially the view taken by Abraham Lincoln and by all those who, when the civil war broke out, realized that in a self governing democracy those who desire to be considered fit to enjoy liberty must show that they know how to use it with moderation and justice in peace, and how to fight for it when it is jeopardized by malicious domestic or foreign envy.

The Lessons of Gettysburg.

The lessons they taught us are lessons as applicable in our everyday lives now as in the rare times of great stress. The men who made this field forever memorable did so because they combined the

HON. H. MASON

Member of House of Representatives, Jacksonville, Fla.

Cured of a Dangerous Cough and Affected Lungs by Vinol.

Letter Published by Request of Rickert & Wells.

To the Editor of the Times: We have received a letter from the Hon. H. Mason of Jacksonville, Fla., which we hope you will publish for the benefit of everybody in this city. We also send you a photograph of Mr. Mason, which please print with the article if you have space. Yours very truly, Rickert & Wells.

The letter Rickert & Wells refer to reads as follows: "Gentlemen—A couple of months ago I contracted a severe cold, which it seemed impossible to cure. It settled on my lungs, causing a hard cough, which kept me awake nights, and soon weakened my system so that I was unable to attend to my duties. Vinol, that delicious tasting cod liver oil preparation, was recommended to me by a friend who had used it with wonderful results. I purchased a couple of bottles of our local druggist, Mr. Conover,



HON. H. MASON.

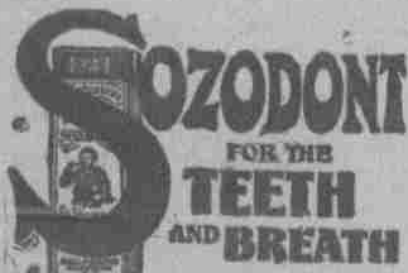
and began to take it. The second night after, I only had one coughing spell, and within a week I was not coughing once during the night. Naturally, my progress was fast after this, and my lungs healed rapidly, my strength returned and I gained in flesh and health. In fact, this wonderful preparation restored me to a perfect condition, and I now feel better and younger than I have for years. I certainly think it is a wonderful remedy to cure coughs, colds, sore lungs, and build up run-down system. (Signed) H. Mason."

We are glad to publish this letter for Rickert & Wells, as it is not only interesting, but thoroughly proves that all their claims for the wonderful curative powers of their Vinol are fully substantiated by unquestionable testimony. We hope that many sick and ailing people of this city may be benefited by the information. Editor.

power of fealty to a lofty ideal with the power of showing that fealty in hard, practical common sense fashion. They stood for the life of effort, not the life of ease. They had that love of country, that love of justice, that love of their fellow men, without which power and resourcefulness would have been barren of result. They knew each how to act for himself, and yet each how to act with his fellows. They learned, as all the generations of the civil war learned, that there is no chance to do anything worth doing by one sudden and violent effort. The men who believed that the civil war would be ended in ninety days, the men who cried loudest "On to Richmond," if they had the right stuff in them, they would have learned their error, and the war would actually have been won by those who settled themselves steadfastly down to fight for three years, or for as much longer as the war might last, and who gradually grew to understand that the triumph would come, not by a single brilliant victory, but by a hundred painful and tedious campaigns. In the case and the west the columns advanced and retreated, away from, side to side and again advanced; along the coast the black ships stood endlessly off and on before the hostile forts; generals and admirals emerged into the light, each to face his crowded hour of success or failure; the men in front fought, the men behind supplied and pushed forward those in front, and the final victory was due to the deeds of all who played their parts well and manfully. In the scores of battles, in the countless skirmishes, in march, in camp or in reserve, as commissioned officers, or in the ranks—wherever and whenever duty called them. Just so it must be for us in civil life. We can make and keep this country worthy of the men who gave their lives to save it only on condition that the average man among us on the whole does his duty bravely, loyally and with common sense in whatever position life assigns to him. National greatness is of slow growth. It cannot be forced and yet be stable and enduring. It is based fundamentally upon national character, and national character is stamped deep in a people by the lives of many generations. The men who want the army to be subject to discipline, had to submit to restraint through the government of the leaders they had chosen, as the price of winning. So we, the people, can preserve our liberty and our greatness in time of peace only by ourselves exercising the virtues of honesty, of self restraint and of fair dealing between man and man. In all the ages of the past men have seen countries lose their liberty because their people could not restrain and order themselves, and therefore forfeited the right to what they were unable to use with freedom.

Our Duty to the Soldier.

It was because you men of the civil war both knew how to use liberty temperately and how to defend it at need, that we



In this package you get both liquid and powder. This is the Large Size.

and our children and our children's children shall hold you in honor forever. Here, on Memorial day, on this great battlefield, we commemorate not only the chiefs who actually won this battle, not only Meade and his lieutenants Hancock and Reynolds and Howard and Sickles and the many others whose names dwell in our souls, but also the chiefs who had made the Army of the Potomac what it was and those who afterward led it in the campaigns which were crowned at Appomattox and furthermore those who made and used its sister armies—McClellan, with his extraordinary genius for organization; Rosecrans, Bull, Thomas, the unyielding, the steadfast, and that great trio, Sherman, Sheridan, and last and greatest of all Grant himself, the silent soldier whose hammerlike blows finally went down and the scowling of the man who fought against him. Above all, we must have to pay homage to the officers and enlisted men who served and fought and died without having, as their chiefs had, the chance to write their names on the tablets of fame; to the men who marched and fought in the ranks, who were buried in long trenches on the field of battle, who died in spots marked only by numbers in the hospital; who, if they lived, when the war was over went back each to their tasks on the farm or in the town, to do their duty in peace as they had done it in war; to take up the threads of their working life where they had dropped them with the trumpets of the nation pealed to arms. Today all over this land our people meet to pay reverent homage to the dead who died that the nation might live, and we pay homage also to their comrades who are still with us.

EXERCISES AT ARLINGTON.

General John C. Black Delivers Oration at National Cemetery.

Washington, May 31.—With a dawn overshadowed with threatening clouds, Washington's patriotic citizens turned out to participate in Memorial day exercises in the various national cemeteries.

Of chief interest were the exercises at Arlington cemetery. This marble studded plaza on the Virginia hill overlooking the Potomac river and Washington was transformed from its broad white expanse to a field black with visitors, who reverently placed their tributes of flowers on the graves. Seldom has there been a year when by reason of a belated spring such a profusion of flowers was available.

While the Fifteenth United States cavalry band played a dirge the graves were decorated. The exercises were participated in by patriotic societies. A parade was had to the cemetery and back to the amphitheater, where the band, vocalists and orators completed the programme. The oration of the day was delivered by General John C. Black, commander in chief of the Grand Army. At the Soldiers' home the exercises were equally elaborate.

Monument Unveiled at Providence. Providence, R. I., May 31.—Among the more prominent events in the observance of Memorial day in this state was the unveiling at North Providence of a soldiers and sailors' monument. Former Governor Ellisha Dyer, president of the Rhode Island Veterans' Citizens' Historical association, delivered the oration. Governor L. F. C. Garvin also made an address. Among those present was the "war governor" of Rhode Island, Amasa Sprague. The monument is the gift of the late Daniel W. Lyman and is in memory of the natives of North Providence who in their lives in the Union service during the civil war.

New York's Parade.

New York, May 31.—The Memorial day parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, with Frederick L. Schaffer as grand marshal, included the various Grand Army posts, the Old Guard, city of New York, Major T. Ellis Briggs commanding; United States troops under command of Colonel Abner H. Merrill; the United States marine corps, under Captain C. C. Carpenter, and the national guard under Major General Charles F. Roe. The parade was reviewed by Lieutenant General Higgins, Senators Depey and Platt, Major General Corbin, Major General Sickles and other prominent generals.

England Gives Up Cape May Cup.

London, May 31.—The Royal Yacht Squadron has been obliged to decline the challenge of Commodore Morton F. Plant of the Larchmont Yacht club for the Cape May cup with his schooner yacht because the Britannia (which won the Cape May cup) is too antiquated to defend it. The trophy therefore will be returned to the New York Yacht club at the earliest possible moment. Under the conditions the Cape May cup must be defended by the latest winner.

Columbia Crew Breaks Record.

New York, May 31.—The features of the Memorial day races in the Harlem river regatta were the victories of the Columbia university intermediate fours and eights. The four beat the best record for the mile on the river by fifteen seconds with 5 minutes 3 seconds, and the eight beat the best time for eight with 4 minutes 34 seconds.

Well Known Editor Dead.

Richmond, Va., May 30.—W. D. Chesterman, formerly editor of the Richmond Dispatch and since the consolidation of that paper with the Times associate editor of the Times-Dispatch, died here, aged about sixty years.

Fire Damages Bay State Village.

Palmers, Mass., May 30.—Fire that broke out in the tenement section of River Street destroyed seven houses and five barns. Fourteen families were made homeless and lost most of their household effects.

YOUR DRUGGIST WILL PROTECT YOU.

We know that many people hesitate to spend their money for medicines advertised in their local papers, because they are not positive whether they get something good or something worthless. Many people hesitate to try new medicines, and they are right in so doing. Every man and woman should be careful what they use in the way of medicine. For these reasons we make arrangements with your druggist to protect you on every bottle of Paracamp. We know from actual experience and from the unquestionable testimony of thousands of America's best people that Paracamp will do exactly what we claim for it, so when we tell you that Paracamp is a quick relief and cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Feet, Piles, Skin Diseases, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Lungs, Croup and all forms of swellings and inflammations, we know that it will do exactly what we claim. If it fails in any case when used as directed, your druggist the man you know and the man you have confidence in will refund your money. So why experiment with the various remedies on the market, when you buy Paracamp on a guarantee like this? We believe that you are honest and believe that you will treat us right. We know if you do that you will be pleased with Paracamp. If you are suffering from any of the above ailments, get a bottle of Paracamp today. Sold only in 25 cent 50 cent and \$1.00 bottles, all good druggists, or sent direct upon receipt of price. The Paracamp Company, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

SOLD BY

D. F. DAVIS, "The Druggist," 262 North Main Street, Barre, Vt.

CLEVELAND FOR PARKER.

Ex-President Thinks Judge Will Be the Democratic Nominee.

Philadelphia, May 31.—Former President Grover Cleveland in an interview with a North American reporter at his home in Princeton, N. J., said:

"I have believed for some time, and I believe now, that Judge Alton B. Parker of New York will be the nominee of the national Democratic convention for the presidential office. In reiterating it at this time, when there seems to be a full in the Parker movement, I do not mean to yield my original judgment, which was that either Mr. Olney or Judge Gray might have proved the strongest candidate for the Democracy to name for the contest with Mr. Roosevelt."

"Circumstances and the state of public sentiment were such, however, that months ago it became apparent that Judge Parker was the man upon whom the conservative element of the party could and should concentrate. Neither the circumstances nor the state of public sentiment has changed, and Judge Parker remains now, as he has been for some months, the logical candidate of his party."

"I know him to be a first class, honest, safe and manly man. He is very able, fit in every way to lead the new Democracy."

AGAINST VENEZUELA.

Umpire Decides She Must Pay \$1,200,000 to British Concern.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 31.—Frank Plumley of Vermont, a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist church, has just forwarded to the British and Venezuelan governments, through their respective representatives, his decision as umpire in the dispute between these countries.

The decisions rendered by Mr. Plumley were among the most important and far reaching which came before any of the commissions at the Caracas convention. These awards are the last to be made, and, as by mutual agreement his decision is to be final and conclusive, the last vestige of the Venezuelan dispute, which diplomats at its inception feared might be the means of involving the many nations interested in an international war, has now passed away.

The first of the awards was in the celebrated case between the Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway company, a powerful British company, and the Venezuelan government, which guaranteed a certain income, which was not made good. The umpire made an award in favor of the company of \$1,200,000.

Big Fire in Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala., May 30.—Fire has destroyed the plant and warehouse of the Alabama Compress and Storage company here, entailing a loss estimated at \$400,000, which is practically covered by insurance. The plant is located in a suburb of Montgomery and about a mile from the nearest fire station, so that when the department reached the scene the flames were raging fiercely, and it was evident that the loss would be total.

McCallum Wins Bicycle Race.

Hilton, N. J., May 31.—In the sixteenth annual twenty-five mile handicap road race over the Irvington-Milburn course E. J. McCallum of Brooklyn (6 minutes) finished first; Alfred Demarest, Brooklyn, finished second, and Charles Widman, Newark, finished third. McCallum's time, unofficial, was 1 hour, 18 minutes and 40 seconds.

Filipino Insurrectionist Exiled.

Manila, May 31.—Ricarte, the former Filipino leader, has been captured by constabulary and sent to Guam in exile. He was the instigator of an uprising at Vigan in February last.

TO COERCE BRIGANDS

Cruisers Brooklyn and Atlanta Arrive at Tangier.

OTHER SHIPS ON THE WAY.

Position of the Two Men Held For Ransom Rendered More Perilous. Threats Made Against Captives' Lives Unless Demands Are Granted.

Tangier, Morocco, May 31.—The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Chadwick, has arrived here. Other vessels of the United States squadron are following.

The authorities here consider that the position of the American, Ion Perdicaris, and his stepson, Crownwell Varley, a British subject, who were kidnapped by bandits headed by Raisuli, is now more serious than before.

The United States cruiser Atlanta arrived later and joined the Brooklyn. Two other American warships are expected shortly.

It is the understanding here that the admiral commanding the American fleet has orders to exercise pressure upon the Moroccan authorities to induce them to accept Raisuli's terms. The sultan is willing to pay a ransom and liberate Raisuli's partisans, who are now imprisoned, but Raisuli now asks American protection for the settlement. This last condition is considered dependent upon the American government.

Perdicaris' Life Threatened.

Washington, May 31.—Mr. Gummere, the United States consul at Tangier, in a cablegram received at the state department over night says that threats against the lives of Raisuli's captives, Perdicaris and Varley, have been made unless the bandit's demands are granted. A dispatch from Admiral Jewell, commanding the European squadron, announces the departure for Tangier of the cruisers Olympia, Baltimore and Cleveland.

OLD BUILDING COLLAPSES.

Five Persons Badly Hurt by Accident in New York.

New York, May 31.—The side wall of an old building at 65 East Eighth street collapsed, and five people were taken to hospitals, one of the victims a woman. The building stood along side a deep excavation recently made for the construction of a new building.

The top floor of the building was occupied by the H. L. Distillator company, manufacturer of women's trimmed hats. The floor below was occupied by Alexander & Polite, also manufacturers of women's trimmed hats. On this floor, it is understood, eighteen people were working, two of them being women, and one of these being badly injured. The other, Annie Fein, sixteen years old, escaped. Nearly all the occupants of this floor escaped by the rear fire escapes.

The ground floor was occupied by Hogan's Hotel Metropolis.

At the North Pole

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is not used, but wherever there are people who suffer from a cough or cold Hale's Honey is used with confidence of its curing quickly. Ask your druggist. He sells it.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Lackawanna Piers in Jersey City and Many Boats Destroyed.

New York, May 31.—After many hours of desperate battle with the flames, the firemen were still playing water on the smoking ruins of the docks and freight yards of the Lackawanna and Western Railroad in Jersey City.

This disastrous fire, which raged Sunday afternoon and night, started in the freight yards of the Lackawanna railroad and before its sweep could be checked had destroyed six great piers, two dozen barges and several structures near by. The total loss is conservatively estimated at \$1,000,000.

The magnitude of the catastrophe, second only to the destruction of the North German Lloyd Steamship company's piers, was increased by a strong south wind, which drove shooting flames from the burning structures and forced the firemen to retreat again and again.

For a long time five large steamships of the Hamburg-American line were in imminent danger.

Hawaiians For Hearst.

Honolulu, May 30.—The results of the Democratic primary election here indicate that the Hearst people will control the coming convention.

BILIOUSNESS.

Biliousness means that your liver is sick and out of order, and you are cross and cranky, can't eat, have a bad, nasty tasting mouth, and are sick all over. To neglect biliousness will result in constipation, loss of appetite, torpidity and bad feelings. Restore the liver to health by using Smith's Bile Beans and Bile Beans Pills, which cure biliousness in one night, give your liver healthy action, assist digestion, clean up your fat and coated tongue, and give new life and energy to tired nerves. These little pills will accomplish more in a few days toward making you feel better than a bushel of nerve pills. They restore the liver and stomach to normal activity, and they positively cure constipation, biliousness, headache in one night. Price 25 cents at dealers. All genuine signed W. F. Smith.

SMITH'S BUCHU LITHIA PILLS

A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL FORMS OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER ILLS. AT ALL DEALERS—25 CENTS. A CURE AT THE PEOPLE'S PRICE.

BARRE DAILY TIMES.

World's Fair Coupon

ONE VOTE

FOR
RESIDENCE
CLASS
Bring or Send to Barre Daily Times, Barre, Vt., Before July 2, 1904.

FOUR FREE TRIPS TO WORLD'S FAIR

Daily Times Will Send Popular Persons to Exposition—Ten Days' Trip and Expenses Paid.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, or World's Fair, at St. Louis this year, will be in all respects the greatest enterprise of the kind ever undertaken. In point of floor space in the exhibit palaces it will be more than ten times as large as the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, twice as large as the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and three times as large as the last Paris Exposition.

Indications point to an enormous attendance from all parts of the country. Everybody wants to see the greatest World's Fair ever held.

The Barre Daily Times invites four of its most popular readers (to be determined by vote) to attend the St. Louis Exposition as the guests of this newspaper.

The candidates for these free trips to St. Louis will be classified thus:

Class 1.—The most popular resident of Barre city.
Class 2.—The most popular resident of Barre town.
Class 3.—The most popular resident of Orange county.
Class 4.—The most popular resident of Washington county, outside of Barre city and town.

These persons will be selected by the readers of the Times. The balloting will open immediately and will continue until midnight of Friday, July 1. The winners will be announced in the issue of Tuesday, July 5.

Beginning with this issue of the Times, and in every issue until and including that of Friday, July 1, there will be printed on the second page, a coupon entitling the holder to cast one vote in any of the four classes above specified.

In classes 2, 3 and 4, for every yearly subscriber to this paper at \$2.50 paid in advance, 500 votes will be given; for six months at \$1.25 paid in advance, 160 votes will be allowed, and for three months at 75 cents paid in advance 75 votes will be allowed.

Subscribers owing a subscription can pay up at the rate of \$5.00 a year and have votes credited accordingly.

To each of the four winners we shall present a coupon ticket which will entitle:

1. Railroad fare from Barre to St. Louis and return.
2. Berth in Pullman Palace Sleeping Car, each way.
3. All meals en route, in dining cars or at hotels.
4. Stopover at Niagara Falls, with trip over the International Belt Line through the Canadian National Park to Queenstown, across to Lewiston, returning over the Great Gorge Route.
5. Transfer between depot and hotel at St. Louis.
6. Five days' board (room and meals) at hotel at St. Louis.
7. Daily admission to the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for five days.
8. Special steamer excursion on the Mississippi river.
9. A handsomely illustrated "Guide to St. Louis" with large map of the city and the Exposition grounds.
10. A traveler's accident insurance ticket for \$1,000 (with \$7.50 weekly indemnity for five weeks in case of injury, good for one year).